

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಕಡೆಗೆ ಅಪೋಸಿಷನ್ನವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ. General remarks are not precluded. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಅಪಾಯಿಂಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಬಿಟ್ಟು, ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರ್ ಎಷಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ತಾವು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾಹೋದರೆ ಏನು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಇರುವುದರಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ.
ಎ. ಆರ್. ಕರಿಸಿದ್ಧಪ್ಪ.—ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರ್ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಕಮಿಟಿ ಸೆಟ್-ಅಪ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿ. ಕಮಿಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಒಮಿಷನ್ ಅಫ್ ದಿ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಆರ್. ಕರಿಸಿದ್ಧಪ್ಪ.—ರೈತನ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಏನಿದೆಯೋ ಅದು ಇಂಟೆನ್ಸಿವ್ ಆಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಎಕ್ಸ್ಟೆನ್ಸಿವ್ ಆಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ರೈತನ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯದಲ್ಲು ಅದು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

“This Assembly is of the opinion that a committee of both officials and non-officials be constituted” ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಕಮಿಟಿ ಸೆಟ್-ಅಪ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕನ್ನುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಿಷಯ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಕಮಿಟಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಜನರಲ್ ಆಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ, ರೆಸಲ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri A. R. KARISIDDAPPA.—I think it comes within the purview of the resolution.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ಮುಗಿಸಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಆರ್. ಕರಿಸಿದ್ಧಪ್ಪ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಈ ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ್ಣನಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ (ತಿಪಟೂರು).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈ ದಿವಸ ರಾಯರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ರೈತರ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಭಿಮಾನದಿಂದ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ವಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂದರೆ ರಾಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಫೀಸ್ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಹಸು ಹಾಲು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳುಮರಿಗೆ ಹಾಲು ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತೀವೆಯೋ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನೂ ಒದಗಿಸತಕ್ಕಂಥ ರೈತನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸರ್ವರಿಗೂ ಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಗೌಡ.—ನಾವು ಮೊದಲು ರೈತರು, ಆಮೇಲೆ ರಾಯರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾವೂ ರೈತರೇ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ್ಣನಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ರೈತರಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದೆ ಅಭಿಮಾನ ಬರಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಫೀಸ್ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು; ರೈತರು ನಿರ್ಗತಿಕರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ನಾವೆಲ್ಲಾ ರೈತರ ಹಿತವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತೇವೆ; ಆದರೆ ರೈತರ ಕಡೆ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೈನಾಣು ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರು ರೈತರ ವಿಷಯ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಬೇರೆಯವರ

ಕೈಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈವಾಗಲಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ, ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಬಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಿರಾಶಾದಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ, ಎರಕ್ಟನ್ನುಗೆ ಮುಂಚೆ, ಎರಕ್ಟ್ ಆದಮೇಲೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲೂ ರೈತರ ಹಿತವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದು. ರೈತರು ವರ್ತಕರಿಗೆ ಸತ್ಯವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ಅವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ತೀರಿಸದೆ ಇರಬಾರದು, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡಿದವರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ದೋಹಮಾಡಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲೂ ರೈತರ ಹಿತವನ್ನು ದೇವರ ಹೆಸರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದು. ಇವತ್ತು ಬಹುಜನ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ರೈತರ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ; ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ರೈತನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ, ಬಜೆಟ್ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಯಾವ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಏನು ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ!

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಬಡ್ಡಿಯೇ ರೈತರದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ್ಣನಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ರೈತರಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಎಷ್ಟುಹಣ ಮೀಸಲಾಗಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂದು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, “Nil” ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ರೈತರ ಹಿತವಿನ ವೇಲೆ, ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರ್ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ, ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಷನ್‌ಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದವರಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುವ ಹಣ ರೈತರಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿ ರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಹಣ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ಏನಾ, ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಖರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ಆಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಏನು ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಒಬ್ಬ ರೈತ ಸಾವನನ್ನು ಮಾರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೇಟೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದರೆ, ರೈತರೇಟೆಡ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಆಕ್ಟರಾಯ್ ನುಂಕ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಗಾಡಿ ಪೇಟೆಯಲ್ಲು ಹೊಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ 4 ಆಣೆ, 8 ಆಣೆ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯವರು ವಿಧಿಸಿರುವ ನುಂಕ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಉಪ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಯಿ, ಹುರುಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ದಿನನಿ ಮೇಲೆ ನುಂಕಹಾಕುವುದು ಸರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಏನು ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ! ರಸ್ತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ, ರೈತರಿಗೆ ರಸ್ತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಾ! ಇಬ್ಬಾಗಿಯೂ ಗಾಡಿಗೆ ಆರು ಆಣೆ ನುಂಕ ರೈತಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನಾಳೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ.

6 P.M.

HALF AN-HOUR DISCUSSION ON STARRED QUESTION No. 47.

Introduction of Condensed M.B.B.S. Courses in Bangalore and Mysore Medical Colleges.

Sri V. P. DEENADAYALU NAIDU (Cubbonpet).—Sir, this question of condensed M.B.B.S. course has been discussed in the past and I hope it will receive the fullest consideration now. No doubt, there is no controversy

(SRI V. P. DEENADAYALU NAIDU)

about the introduction of this course. In the interest of quick and immediate results and efficiency this is one of the best courses. While complimenting the department for introducing this course, I would like to point out that there has been some complication with regard to the second batch that has gone. Some of them have been deputed by the department after a departmental selection. Fifteen persons have been sent at the cost of the department. Some of them have been chosen by the department but have been sent at their own expense. I cannot understand the reason for this invidious distinction. Why this distinction has been made is something which is beyond my comprehension. Secondly, there are some, nine more, who have gone there and I am sure the Government is rather very touchy about them. The University has given certain permission and the college has accepted nine more doctors for this course. Now the department thinks of taking certain stringent action. I anticipate Government's view, namely, that they have not sought the permission of Government and were not relied in a proper way and yet they have gone and so they must be subjected to departmental action. I wish to pose only one question to the authorities. Can the college be disaffiliated from the University because it chose to select them without the Government's permission? I know that the Government have got their grip over the doctors. I am one of the staunch disciplinarians who will want action to be taken. Side by side, has the Government also thought of taking stringent action against the college which has taken them even against the instructions of the University? This is a transient and temporary phase. This incident has come up only this year and I am sure this will not recur year after year. My feeling is that a definite discrimination has been shown by the Government. Why is it that they have chosen the Manipal College which is so far away when we have the Mysore and Bangalore Medical Colleges? Is it because that we are

lacking in staff and equipment or there are efficient doctors there to impart education or we cannot compare ourselves favourably with that college? Therefore, I say with one voice and with a very strong voice that we have given wrong priority. The Bangalore Medical College should have been given the topmost priority in this matter; Mysore also does not stand in any way in a meaner position, taking into consideration staff, equipment and efficiency. If only these colleges also had been recognised simultaneously, I am sure all these complications would not have arisen. Then, Sir, you will pardon me if I speak a little bluntly on this matter. By showing a little partiality to one institution, you have done the greatest disservice to the various communities in the matter of admission to this condensed course. Can you say that the backward communities and various other communities are properly represented? By not introducing this course simultaneously in Mysore and Bangalore and by giving top priority to a particular institution and allowing it to recruit privately, you have disarranged and disbalanced the whole arrangement and you are perpetuating the difference for a very long time. Taking into consideration the number of qualified L.M.Ps today, when is it that you are going to provide them this course? After 15 or 20 or 25 years? Looking to the way in which you are recruiting, say, in batches of 20, 24 and 9, when are you going to have full-fledged M.B.B.S. course in almost all the institutions? Are you taking the time factor into consideration? As against the demand 'Industries' for which there is a budget provision of Rs. 18 crores and which we discussed only for only one day, we discussed your demand for which there is a lesser budget provision for two days. Therefore, you must give top priority to this question and see that best of doctors are turned out in a short time and in large number in the interest of the health of the State. The object of raising this half-an-hour discussion is that you must immediately consider the question of introducing this course in Mysore

and Bangalore also and the number of M.B.B.S doctors turned out by this course must be such that they will be able to equip all the hospitals in the State with efficient doctors. I feel very strongly that at the initial stages if you are not going to maintain the balance of communities at the time of recruitment, the injustice that you are going to perpetrate will continue for a very long time and it will be something incurable. I, therefore, want you to think seriously about it.

Sri K. K. HEGDE (Minister for Health).—Mr. Speaker Sir, I am one with the members here in their anxiety in regard to raising the general standard of medical education in the State, but consistent with the available facilities. The first objection that was raised was with regard to the distinction made between the Manipal Medical College and the Mysore Medical College to undertake the condensed course. My friends are not probably aware that the Mysore College was not under the control of the Government till September 58. The Bangalore Medical College is not a full-fledged college. Even the University could not undertake this course for various reasons except recruiting five L.M.Ps. for this regular M.B.B.S. course along with regular students of the Medical College. Knowing fully well the difficulties, the Government requested Manipal College authorities whether they were willing to take up this condensed course. They readily agreed. In the first instance there was a suggestion to take only 15 students. Probably the College authorities thought that Government should subsidise. Government did realise the difficulties and came to the rescue saying that they would subsidise 15 students. When they sought the permission of the University they increased the number to 24 and the University agreed to permit 24. At the time Government asked the Committee to select candidates. When the D.M.S. or the Committee selected 15 candidates and when the College authorities informed that they had secured permission for 24 students and when there were people

who were prepared to take this opportunity by paying capitation fee, the Committee recommended 9 more with 15. Subsequently Government have added two more names who would take up the course at their cost and 15 to be subsidised. Later, from the records I have, the D.M.S. was asked by the College authorities at Manipal how many students who had applied were not given seats. Then the D.M.S. sent all the applications. Though they were not regularly forwarded they were approved by the College authorities and they were asked to attend. Subsequently 22 joined last year. In all they admitted 48 students last year. This year a similar advertisement was put in papers saying that 24 candidates would be sent by Government, 15 with subsidy and 9 at their own cost. The Committee which was constituted recommended 15 students with subsidy and 9 at their own cost. My friend asked about the communities that were represented. I think he is also aware that out of 15 students, 13 communities were given seats; only two communities got 2 seats each. Harijans and Brahmins and the other 11 communities got one each. The best among the available were selected and recommended. Even among the 9 sent at their cost 9 communities have been represented.

There is another thing that happened. From what I know 38 doctors applied direct by and sought admission to the College, and amongst them there were nine who joined being relieved by the D.M.Os. They ought to have taken the permission of the Government. Then the D.M.Os. not knowing the rules relieved them. I do not like to mention the way or the means with which they went about canvassing or seeking relief. In the meantime I sought clarification from the University and they wired to me that the maximum number of students that are permitted to join the college was 24. That was subsequently confirmed by a letter. I would ask the House: suppose I had relieved one more than 24; don't they think that the Government would have connived at in forcing the University to give recognition

(SRI K. K. HEGDE)

for more than 24? Would you expect Government to stoop down and connive with them to force the issue? I have never charged them having taken more number of seats allotted to them. I only told that we cannot spare more than the deputed number because there is dearth of medical personnel and shortage of doctors in the hospitals.

SRI V. P. DEENADAYALU NAIDU.—That is why I asked whether the University would disaffiliate this College because they took more than the expected number.

SRI K. K. HEGDE.—That is a matter to be dealt with by the University. They did not even raise their little finger when the Manipal College admitted 48 students last year. Even this year I may say for the information of the House that they wanted to admit 80 even without prior sanction. From what I hear, the University is not going to permit more than 24 to be entertained.

MR. SPEAKER.—If the Hon'ble Minister goes on yielding there will be no end to the questions. I do not allow a single question to be put. I will object to the Hon'ble Minister replying to any question.

SRI K. K. HEGDE.—We have not allowed a single person more than 24 and we are adhering to that rule strictly. There was a representation that the condensed course should be started in Bangalore and Mysore, but the Government was helpless at the stage.

(At this stage some Members wanted to put questions).

MR. SPEAKER.—This is not the sort of regular debate that we have. There are particular rules for this debate. Unless a member previously intimates the Speaker in writing, he will not be allowed to put questions. The rules are very strict. They have been purposely drafted like that in order to make it very concise. So I cannot allow any Hon'ble Member to put questions because nobody has given me

previous intimation in writing about his intention to put questions.

SRI K. K. HEGDE.—The question of starting condensed course in Bangalore and Mysore has been considered at length. I wanted to request the University authorities to start it last year itself, but for want of some facilities like equipment, etc., that could not be started last year. Efforts are being made to secure them and steps have been taken to start it in January 1960 in Mysore Medical College. In the Bangalore Medical College we cannot start this course earlier than 1961 for the simple reason that the Indian Medical Council should first come and inspect. They cannot do it before December 1960. Only after that the recognition will come. It is only then that we can start our condensed course. At the earliest we can start it in January 1961. I can assure Hon'ble Members that all efforts will be made to start this condensed course in both the colleges at the earliest possible time.

My friends have said that the number of L.M.P. doctors in service is too many and so they suggested that more number of such doctors should be deputed for this condensed course at an early date. Members should know that we cannot straightaway depute all the L.M.P. doctors in service without making arrangements for starting the condensed course for them. As regards the number of doctors fixed to be deputed to the Manipal College, we have fixed it at 24 and we are regularly deputing that number. I can assure Hon'ble Members that this will be continued hereafter.

Sir, I think I have met all the points.

MR. SPEAKER.—The House now adjourns and will meet tomorrow at 1.00 P.M.

The House adjourned at Thirty Minutes past Six of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock on Thursday, the 2nd April 1959.